

DEC LSI-11 computer over 20-s intervals every 5 min, continuously for 24 h. Antihypertensive activity was calculated as the percent fall in blood pressure from predrug control value and is reported as the mean value acquired from six rats per dose; the maximum antihypertensive effect noted during the 0-6 h postdrug time period is an indication of drug potency, whereas the antihypertensive effect during the 6-18 h postdrug time period is an indication of duration of action of the drug (determined as the average of the maximum percent fall in blood pressure during the 6-12 and 12-18 h postdrug time periods). The antihypertensive effects for 12a, amlodipine, and nifedipine were also evaluated as area-over-the-curve for the mean data points calculated from the peak effect (antihypertension) detected over 30-min intervals (six consecutive 5-min data intervals) and plotted against the corresponding dose levels, thereby generating a dose-response relationship (Figure 2).

**Crystal Structure Analysis.** Crystals of 29a were obtained from isopropyl ether/hexane. Unit cell parameters were obtained through a least squares analysis of the experimental diffractometer settings of 25 high angle reflections using CuK $\alpha$  monochromatic radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ):  $a = 17.116 (2)$ ,  $b = 16.366 (2)$ ,  $c = 9.032 (1) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $V = 2530.0 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$ . Space group  $P2_12_12$  was assigned on the basis of systematic absences of Weissenberg films and confirmed by the full structure analysis. The crystal density,  $D_{\text{obs}} = 1.32 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  was measured by flotation in carbon tetrachloride/hexane mixtures ( $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.324$  for  $Z = 4$ ,  $C_{26}H_{28}N_3O_4F_3$ ). A total of 2011 reflections were measured on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer at 23 °C with the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  variable scan technique and were corrected for Lorentz polarization factors. Background counts were collected at the extremes of the scan for half the time of the scan. Two standard reflections were monitored for decay; no decrease of intensity was observed during the course of the measurements. Calculations utilized the SDP program package with minor local modifications.<sup>18</sup> The structure was

solved by direct methods and refined on the basis of 1499 "observed" reflections with  $I \geq 3\sigma(I)$ . Although some hydrogen positions were evident in difference maps, all hydrogens were introduced in idealized positions and their scattering was taken into account in the terminal stages of refinement. Least squares weights,  $w = \sigma^{-2}(F_o)$  were calculated with the assumption that  $\sigma^2 = \epsilon^2 + (\rho I)^2$  where  $\epsilon$  is the statistical counting error and  $\rho = 0.04$ . The function minimized in the least squares refinements was  $\sum_w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ .  $R$  is defined as  $\sum||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum|F_o|$  while  $R_w = [\sum_w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum_w|F_o|^2]^{1/2}$ . The refinements converged at  $R = 0.044$ ,  $R_w = 0.051$ . The final difference map contained no significant features. Tables of atomic coordinates, thermal parameters, bond distances and angles are included as supplementary material. Relative to the known configuration of the  $R$ -(+)- $\alpha$ -methylbenzylamine used in the synthesis, the configuration at C4 is also  $R$ .

**Acknowledgment.** The authors wish to thank Dr. Michael Porubcan and his associates for nuclear magnetic resonance spectra, Ms. Mary Young and Mr. Terrence McCormick and their associates for microanalytical data, Mr. Russell J. Brittain, Ms. Dianne Henry, and Ms. Diane McMullen for technical assistance in providing the in vitro biological data, and Mr. Thomas Schaffer and Ms. S. Clow for technical assistance in providing the in vivo SHR data.

**Supplementary Material Available:** Tables of atomic coordinates, thermal parameters, bond distances and bond angles, and perspective ORTEP drawing of 29a (6 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

(18) SDP, Structure Determination Package, A. Frenz & Associates, College Station, TX.

## Conformationally Restrained, Chiral (Phenylisopropyl)amino-Substituted Pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidines and Purines with Selectivity for Adenosine A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> Receptors

Norton P. Peet,\* Nelsen L. Lentz, Shyam Sunder, Mark W. Dudley, and Ann Marie L. Ogden

Marion Merrell Dow Research Institute, 2110 East Galbraith Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215. Received January 28, 1992

Two modes of tethering a chiral (phenylisopropyl)amino substituent in pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidines and purines have been explored. One mode gave (*S*)-2,7-dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-5-propoxy-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (12a) and its corresponding *R*-enantiomer 12b, which were selective for A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>1</sub> adenosine receptors, respectively. The corresponding diimidazo[1,2-*c*:4',5'-*e*]pyrimidines 12e and 12f were analogously selective. This is the first example where a single chiral recognition unit provides enantiomers with opposite selectivities for adenosine receptors. The second mode gave (2*S*-*trans*)-2,7-dihydro-2-methyl-3,7-diphenyl-5-propoxy-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (12c) and its corresponding *R*-enantiomer 12d. Compounds 12c and 12d were significantly less potent than 12a and 12b at A<sub>1</sub> receptors, and were nonselective.

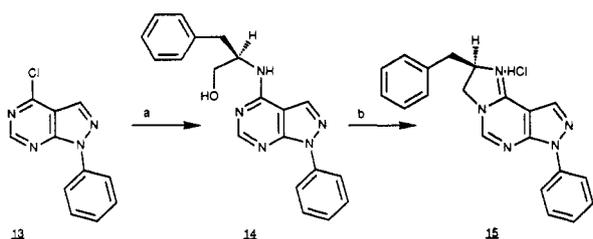
Chiral recognition units at the C<sup>6</sup>-N position of adenosine play a role in the determination of A<sub>1</sub>/A<sub>2</sub> selectivity for adenosine receptors. Thus, N<sup>6</sup>-[(*R*)-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl]adenosine (*R*-PIA) is more potent and selective for A<sub>1</sub> receptors (A<sub>1</sub> K<sub>i</sub> value of 1.15 nM; A<sub>2</sub> K<sub>i</sub> value of 124 nM) than is N<sup>6</sup>-[(*S*)-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl]adenosine (*S*-PIA) (A<sub>1</sub> K<sub>i</sub> value of 47.6 nM; A<sub>2</sub> K<sub>i</sub> value of 1810 nM).<sup>1</sup> We felt that the affinity and the selectivity for an adenosine receptor ligand bearing a chiral phenylisopropyl substituent may be enhanced by approximating the preferred spatial orientation for the relatively flexible chiral recognition unit through conformational restraint.<sup>2</sup>

Two different ways of tethering the chiral (phenylisopropyl)amino side chain to the pyrimidine ring were proposed. Connection of the methyl carbon to N<sup>1</sup> as shown by tether A in the general structure would give a ben-

(1) Moos, W. H.; Szotek, D. S.; Bruns, R. F. N<sup>6</sup>-Cycloalkyladenosines. Potent, A<sub>1</sub>-Selective Adenosine Agonists. *J. Med. Chem.* 1985, 28, 1383-1384.

(2) Conformational restraint has been previously employed with *R*-PIA by a connection in the phenylisopropyl unit between the phenyl and methyl groups. See: (a) Daly, J. W.; Padgett, W.; Thompson, R. D.; Kusachi, S.; Bugni, W. J.; Olsson, R. A. Structure-Activity Relationships for N<sup>6</sup>-Substituted Adenosines at a Brain A<sub>1</sub>-Adenosine Receptor with a Comparison to an A<sub>2</sub>-Adenosine Receptor Regulating Coronary Blood Flow. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 1986, 35, 2467-2481. (b) Trivedi, B. K.; Blankley, C. J.; Bristol, J. A.; Hamilton, H. W.; Patt, W. C.; Kramer, W. J.; Johnson, S. A.; Bruns, R. F.; Cohen, D. M.; Ryan, M. J. N<sup>6</sup>-Substituted Adenosine Receptor Agonists: Potential Antihypertensive Agents. *J. Med. Chem.* 1991, 34, 1043-1049.



Scheme IV<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reagents: (a) (*R*)-(+)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol, triethylamine, ethanol, reflux; (b) thionyl chloride, chloroform, reflux.

reaction with (1*S*,2*R*)-(+)-norephedrine. Thus, 8a is the projected common starting material for the construction of both tethered systems.

Syntheses of the imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidines and the diimidazo[1,2-*c*:4',5'-*e*]pyrimidines, which were targeted as conformationally restricted (phenylisopropyl)amino-substituted pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidines and purines, respectively, are shown in Scheme III. Treatment of 8a<sup>5</sup> and 2,6-dichloro-9-phenylpurine (8b)<sup>6</sup> with (*S*)-(-)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol gave 9a and 9e, respectively; the *R*-enantiomers 9b and 9f were prepared in analogous fashion.

Treatment of 8a with (1*R*,2*S*)- and (1*S*,2*R*)-1-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylethylamines gave 9c and 9d, respectively. When 9a-f were treated with sodium propoxide, compounds 10a-f were produced. Cyclization of 9a-d with thionyl chloride gave the fused imidazolines 11a-d, which were treated with sodium propoxide to afford the target compounds 12a and 12b, with tether A in place, and target compounds 12c and 12d, with tether B in place. Alternatively, tether A compounds could be accessed from 10. Treatment of 10e and 10f with thionyl chloride gave diimidazopyrimidines 12e and 12f.

Cyclizations of 9c and 9d to 11c and 11d, respectively, represent *net inversion of configuration* at the benzylic hydroxyl-bearing carbon. This stereochemical outcome suggests that intramolecular displacement is occurring either via single S<sub>N</sub>2 displacement or by an S<sub>N</sub>1 (carbonium ion) mechanism.

X-ray crystal structure data were obtained for (*R*)-2,7-dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine hydrochloride salt (15). As shown in Scheme IV, 4-chloro-1-phenylpyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine (13)<sup>7</sup> was treated with (*R*)-(+)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol to give 14, which was cyclized to 15 with thionyl chloride. The ORTEP drawing of 15<sup>8</sup> shown in Figure 1 clearly rules out other potential cyclization

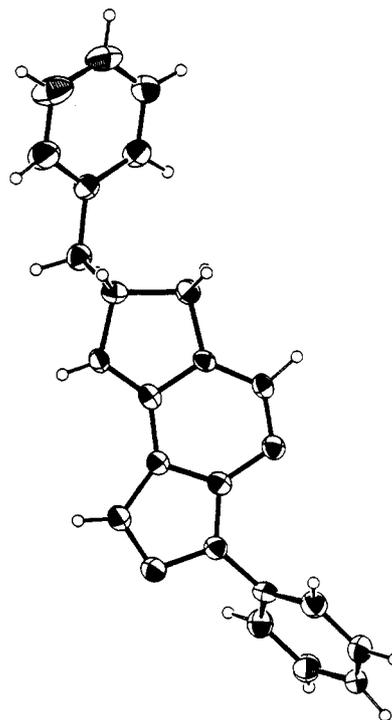


Figure 1. ORTEP drawing for (*R*)-2,7-dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine hydrochloride salt (15).

Table I. Binding Constants for Simple Imidazopyrimidines at Adenosine A<sub>1</sub> Receptors

compd	R	IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> μM	compd	R	IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> μM
6a	Me	33	7a	Me	4.8
6b	Pr	35	7b	Pr	4.3

<sup>a</sup> Assay measures inhibition of [<sup>3</sup>H]CHA binding to rat cerebral cortical membranes. See ref 2a. Values were determined from a single competition experiment with concentrations run in triplicate.

products or skeletal rearrangement products which could have been produced during the thionyl chloride-induced cyclization of 14.

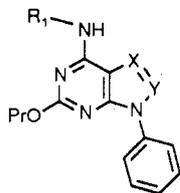
## Biological Results and Discussion

Prior to incorporating a conformationally restricted (phenylisopropyl)amino substituent into pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine and purine ring systems, we optimized substituents at positions 1, 6, and 7, using the pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine nucleus.

A phenyl group was chosen for the 1-position after exploring several aryl groups at that position and on the basis of work by Davies et al.,<sup>9,10</sup> who reported adenosine receptor affinity with 1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[4,5-*e*]pyrimi-

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- Crystallography studies on compound 15 were performed by Dr. J. C. Huffman of Indiana University. Complete crystallographic details are available in microfiche form from the Chemistry Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; request MSC Report No. 88708. The diffractometer, data-handling techniques, and general procedure have previously been described. See: Huffman, J. C.; Lewis, L. N.; Caulton, K. G. A Donor Semibridge Molecular Structures of Dicyclopentadienyldivanadiumtetracarbonyltriphenylphosphine and Dicyclopentadienyldivanadiumpentacarbonyl. *Inorg. Chem.* 1980, 19, 2755-2762.

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**Table II.** Binding Constants for Pyrazolopyrimidines **10a–d** and Imidazopyrimidines **10e** and **10f** at Adenosine A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> Receptors

- 10a:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>1</sub> = (*S*)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-phenylethyl  
**10b:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>1</sub> = (*R*)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-phenylethyl  
**10c:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>1</sub> = (1*S*,2*R*)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl  
**10d:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>1</sub> = (1*R*,2*S*)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-phenylethyl  
**10e:** X = N, Y = CH, R<sub>1</sub> = (*S*)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-phenylethyl  
**10f:** X = N, Y = CH, R<sub>1</sub> = (*R*)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-2-phenylethyl

compd	K <sub>i</sub> , μM		
	A <sub>1</sub> receptor <sup>a</sup>	A <sub>2</sub> receptor <sup>b</sup>	A <sub>2</sub> /A <sub>1</sub>
<b>10a</b>	1.6 ± 0.11	4.2 ± 1.4	2.6
<b>10b</b>	0.35 ± 0.034	0.37 ± 0.03	1.0
<b>10c</b>	6.3 ± 0.99	1.4 ± 0.16	0.22
<b>10d</b>	1.0 ± 0.63	0.31 ± 0.04	0.31
<b>10e</b>	0.096 ± 0.018	5.6 ± 0.75	58
<b>10f</b>	0.44 ± 0.07	30 ± 5.1	68

<sup>a</sup> Binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]CHA in whole rat brain membranes was measured at 25 °C. Values are geometric means from a single determination run in triplicate ± standard error. See: Goodman, R.; Cooper, M.; Gavish, M.; Snyder, S. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 1982, 21, 329.

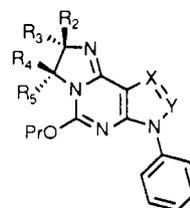
<sup>b</sup> Binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]NECA was measured in rat brain striatum at 25 °C. Values are geometric means from a single determination run in triplicate ± standard error. See: Bruns, R. F.; Lu, G. H.; Pugsley, T. A. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 1986, 29, 331.

dines. The C<sup>6</sup>-alkoxy substituent was chosen on the basis of affinities of compounds synthesized via Scheme I.

Binding constants for these simple pyrazolopyrimidines (**6a**, **6b**, **7a**, and **7b**) at adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptors are shown in Table I. 6-Alkoxy compounds **7a** and **7b** have better affinity for A<sub>1</sub> receptors than the corresponding compounds **6a** and **6b**, where the alkyl group resides on the nitrogen atom at the 7-position. Thus, we chose the 6-alkoxy substituent for incorporation in subsequent compounds.

Table II shows binding constants for compounds **10a–f**, the precursors to tricyclic compounds **12a–f**. For pyrazolopyrimidines **10a** and **10b**, the *R*-enantiomer (**10b**) was more potent at the A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> receptors, although neither compound was selective. The corresponding imidazopyrimidines **10e** and **10f** displayed selectivity for the adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptor, but in this pair, it was the *S*-enantiomer (**10e**) which was more potent at both A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> receptors. This reversal in the relationship of stereochemistry to potency is interesting, but reasons for this difference are only speculative at this time. Potencies of pyrazolopyrimidines **10c** and **10d** were consistent with those of **10a** and **10b**, wherein diastereomer **10d**, with the *R*-stereocenter adjacent to the nitrogen atom at the 4-position, was more potent at both A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> receptors. In terms of overall A<sub>1</sub> potency and selectivity, imidazopyrimidine **10e** was the best compound of the group in Table II.

The biological results for the tricyclic imidazopyrazolopyrimidines and diimidazopyrimidines are shown in Table III. Interestingly, potency and selectivity for either A<sub>1</sub> or A<sub>2</sub> adenosine receptors were generally better with dihydroimidazoles bearing a benzyl substituent (**12a**, **12b**, **12e**, and **12f**) than for the dihydroimidazoles bearing the phenyl and methyl substituents (**12c** and **12d**). This suggests that the former compounds better approximate biologically relevant conformations of *R*-PIA and *S*-PIA than do the latter compounds.<sup>11</sup> In fact, dihydroimidazo-

**Table III.** Binding Constants for Imidazopyrazolopyrimidines **12a–d** and Diimidazopyrimidines **12e** and **12f** at Adenosine A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> Receptors

- 12a:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, R<sub>3</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
**12b:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
**12c:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, R<sub>3</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
**12d:** X = CH, Y = N, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
**12e:** X = N, Y = CH, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, R<sub>3</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
**12f:** X = N, Y = CH, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> = H, R<sub>2</sub> = CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

compd	K <sub>i</sub> , μM		
	A <sub>1</sub> receptor <sup>a</sup>	A <sub>2</sub> receptor <sup>b</sup>	A <sub>2</sub> /A <sub>1</sub>
<b>12a</b>	9.4 ± 1.7	3.3 ± 0.17	0.35
<b>12b</b>	0.62 ± 0.04	>100	>100
<b>12c</b>	33 ± 5.7	45 ± 7.2	1.4
<b>12d</b>	7.4 ± 0.53	11 ± 6.8	1.5
<b>12e</b>	9.0 ± 0.38	1.6 ± 0.19	0.18
<b>12f</b>	3.2 ± 0.46	72 ± 2.6	22

<sup>a</sup> Binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]CHA in whole rat brain membranes was measured at 25 °C. Values are geometric means from a single determination run in triplicate ± standard error. See: Goodman, R.; Cooper, M.; Gavish, M.; Snyder, S. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 1982, 21, 329.

<sup>b</sup> Binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]NECA was measured in rat brain striatum at 25 °C. Values are geometric means from a single determination run in triplicate ± standard error. See: Bruns, R. F.; Lu, G. H.; Pugsley, T. A. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 1986, 29, 331.

compounds **12c** and **12d** had similar and weak affinities for both adenosine A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> receptors, and stereochemistry was not influential. However, stereochemistry was an important factor with the benzyl-substituted dihydroimidazolines **12a**, **12b**, **12e**, and **12f**. Interestingly, the *S*-enantiomers (**12a** and **12e**) were A<sub>2</sub> selective whereas the *R*-enantiomers (**12b** and **12f**) were A<sub>1</sub> selective.

The effect of stereochemistry on receptor selectivity with dihydroimidazolines **12a**, **12b**, **12e**, and **12f** suggests that the conformationally restrained phenylisopropyl units could be interacting with the same area of the adenosine receptors as are the phenylisopropyl groups of *R*-PIA and *S*-PIA. Compounds **12a** and **12e** are the first ligands bearing the phenylisopropyl chiral recognition unit which are A<sub>2</sub> selective. We have recently reported A<sub>1</sub>-selective xanthines<sup>12</sup> with phenylisopropyl chiral recognition units<sup>13,14</sup> at the 8-position, and have proposed a binding mode for these compounds such that the phenylisopropyl group at the 8-position of the xanthine occupies the same receptor space as does the phenylisopropyl group of *R*-PIA.

- (11) This idea was supported but not established by molecular modeling studies. The phenylisopropyl portion of an energy-minimized conformation of *R*-PIA appeared to overlay better on the dihydroimidazo ring of **12e** than it did on the dihydroimidazo ring of **12f**.
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In summary, we have described the syntheses and adenosine receptor affinities for chiral tricyclic molecules containing conformationally restrained phenylisopropyl units. One mode of restriction provides *S*-enantiomers with  $A_2$  selectivity and corresponding *R*-enantiomers with  $A_1$  selectivity.

## Experimental Section

Melting points were determined with a Thomas-Hoover capillary melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer Model 727B spectrophotometer and NMR spectra with Varian Gemini 300 and Varian VXR-300 spectrometers; MS data were collected at 70 eV with a Finnigan TCQ GC/MS/MS instrument, and HRMS data were collected at 70 eV with a VG ZABZ-SE spectrometer, using computerized peak matching with perfluorokerosene as the reference and a resolution of 10 000. Chemical shifts for  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals are reported in ppm downfield from TMS ( $\delta$ ). Analytical TLC was performed using Merck silica gel 60F-254 glass backed plates of 0.25-mm thickness. Flash chromatography was performed using Merck silica gel 230-400 mesh. A Model 7924T Chromatotron from Harrison Research was used for radial chromatography. Combustion analyses fell within  $\pm 0.4\%$  of the calculated values.

**5-Amino-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester (3).** A mixture of 89.6 g (0.550 mol) of ethyl (ethoxymethylene)cyanoacetate (1), 54.0 g (0.500 mol) of phenylhydrazine (2), and 600 mL of ethanol was heated at reflux for 15 h. The mixture was filtered hot and the filtrate was concentrated to half-volume and cooled. The resulting crystalline solid was collected and dried to give 66.8 g (58%) of 3, mp 98–100 °C (lit.<sup>3</sup> mp 99–101 °C).

**2,3-Dihydro-1-[(methylamino)carbonyl]-3-[[methylamino]carbonyl]imino]-2-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester (4).** To a solution of 23.1 g (0.100 mol) of 3 in 25 mL of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  in a glass tube was added 20 mL of methyl isocyanate. The tube was sealed and heated at 120 °C for 62 h. The tube was cooled, and the contents were removed and cooled. The resulting solid was collected and dried to afford 7.1 g (50%) of 4, mp 159–160 °C (lit.<sup>4</sup> mp 157 °C).

**5-Methyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-4,6-(5*H*,7*H*)-dione (5).** A mixture of 3.80 g (11.0 mmol) of 4 and 38 mL of 2 N NaOH was heated at reflux for 4 min. The clear solution was diluted with 38 mL of water and acidified with acetic acid. The resulting solid was collected, washed with water, and dried to give 2.56 g (96%) of 5, mp 289–290 °C (lit.<sup>4</sup> mp 296 °C).

**5,7-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-4,6-(5*H*,7*H*)-dione (6a) and 1,5-Dihydro-6-methoxy-5-methyl-1-phenyl-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one (7a).** To a mixture of 0.82 g (34 mmol) of NaH in 15 mL of DMF was added 6.10 g (25.0 mmol) of 5. After 10 min of stirring, 3.55 g (25.0 mmol) of  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  was added to the clear solution. After 3 h of stirring the mixture was diluted with water and the resulting solid was collected and dried to give 6.41 g (100%) of a mixture of 6a and 7a. Separation by flash chromatography on silica gel (1:1 hexane/EtOAc) gave, as the first component to elute, 0.98 g (15%) of 7a: mp 185–186 °C; IR (Nujol) 1700 (C=O)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.23 (s, 1 H, C3-H), 8.10 (m, 2 H, C2'-H and C6'-H), 7.57 (m, 2 H, C3'-H and C5'-H), 7.40 (C4'-H), 4.09 (s, 3 H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 3.37 (s, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ); MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  257 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 285 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 297 ( $M^+ + 41$ ). Anal. ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ ) C, H, N.

Fractions containing the second component were combined and concentrated to give 3.75 g (58%) of 6a: mp 212–213 °C; IR (Nujol) 1705 (C=O), 1650 (C=O)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.14 (s, 1 H, C3-H), 7.60 (m, 5 H, phenyl), 3.24 (s, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ), 2.97 (s, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ); MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  257 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 285 ( $M^+ + 25$ ), 297 ( $M^+ + 41$ ). Anal. ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ ) C, H, N.

**5-Methyl-1-phenyl-7-propyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-4,6-(5*H*,7*H*)-dione (6b) and 1,5-Dihydro-5-methyl-1-phenyl-6-propoxy-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-one (7b).** To a mixture of 0.82 g (34 mmol) of NaH in 15 mL of DMF was added 6.10 g (25.0 mmol) of 5. After 15 min of stirring, 6.80 g (40.0 mmol) of iodopropane was added to the clear solution. The solution was stirred at room temperature, heated at 100 °C for

30 min, and cooled. The mixture was diluted with water and the resulting precipitate was collected and dried to give 6.60 g (93%) of a mixture of 6b and 7b. The mixture was separated by flash chromatography on silica gel to give, as the fast-moving component, 3.50 g (49%) of 7b: mp 134–135 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.20 (s, 1 H, C2-H), 8.05 (m, 2 H, C2'-H and C6'-H), 7.53 (m, 2 H, C3'-H and C5'-H), 7.38 (m, 1 H, C4'-H), 4.41 (t,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 2 H,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 3.35 (s, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ), 1.81 (m, 2 H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ), 1.01 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3 H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ); MS (70 eV, EI)  $m/z$  284 (molecular ion). Anal. ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ ) C, H, N.

Fractions containing the slower-moving component were combined and concentrated to give 1.21 g (17%) of 6b: mp 155 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.14 (s, 1 H, C2-H), 7.64 (m, 5 H, phenyl), 3.45 (t,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2 H,  $\text{NCH}_2$ ), 3.25 (s, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_3$ ), 1.29 (m, 2 H,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ), 0.33 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3 H,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ); MS (70 eV, EI)  $m/z$  284 (molecular ion). Anal. ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$ ) C, H, N.

**(*S*)- $\beta$ -[1-(1-Phenyl-6-chloro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (9a).** A suspension of 2.50 g (9.43 mmol) of 4,6-dichloro-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine<sup>6</sup> (8a) in 60 mL of ethanol was treated with 4.28 g (28.3 mmol) of (*S*)-(-)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol with stirring at room temperature. After 24 h, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude oil was purified by flash chromatography [10, 15, 20% isopropyl alcohol (IPA)/hexane] to yield 3.5 g (97%) of 9a as an oil:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.09 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.38 (m, 7 H), 5.88 (br s, 1 H), 4.62 (br s, 1 H), 3.86 (dd,  $J = 11.2, 3.9$  Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (dd,  $J = 11.2, 4.7$  Hz, 1 H), 3.05 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2 H); MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  380 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 408 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 420 ( $M^+ + 41$ ), 362 (loss of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), 344 (loss of HCl).

**(*R*)- $\beta$ -[1-(1-Phenyl-6-chloro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (9b).** A suspension of 2.81 g (10.6 mmol) of 8a in 60 mL of ethanol was treated with (*R*)-(+)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol with stirring at room temperature. After 48 h, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude oil was purified by flash chromatography (2, 5, 7% MeOH/ $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) to yield 3.80 g (95%) of 9b as an oil:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.08 (d,  $J = 8.9$  Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (s, 1 H), 7.51 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.38 (m, 7 H), 5.88 (br s, 1 H), 4.62 (br s, 1 H), 3.81 (dd,  $J = 11.3, 3.9$  Hz, 2 H), 3.06 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2 H); MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  380 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 408 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 420 ( $M^+ + 420$ ), 362 (loss of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), 344 (loss of HCl).

**[*S*-(*R*\*,*S*\*)]- $\alpha$ -[1-[(1-Phenyl-6-chloro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]ethyl]benzenemethanol (9c).** A suspension of 1.00 g (3.77 mmol) of 8a in 25 mL of ethanol was treated with 1.71 g (11.3 mmol) of (1*R*,2*S*)-(-)-norephedrine with stirring at room temperature. After 24 h, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude oil was purified by radial chromatography (40, 50, 60, 70% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane, 4-mm plate) to yield 1.17 g (82%) of 9c as a white solid: mp 164–165 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.99 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2 H), 7.89 (s, 1 H), 7.41 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.42 (m, 7 H), 5.78 (br s, 1 H), 4.96 (d,  $J = 2.9$  Hz, 1 H), 4.78 (br s, 1 H), 3.00 (br s, 1 H), 1.09 (d,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  380 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 408 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 420 ( $M^+ + 41$ ), 344 (loss of HCl).

**[*R*-(*S*\*,*R*\*)]- $\alpha$ -[1-[(1-Phenyl-6-chloro-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]ethyl]benzenemethanol (9d).** A solution of 828 mg (4.41 mmol) of (1*S*,2*R*)-(+)-norephedrine hydrochloride in 100 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was made basic with 10% KOH. The aqueous phase was extracted with 100 mL of Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic phase was then dried over anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated to yield an oil. This was added to a stirring suspension of 390 mg (1.47 mmol) of 8a in 15 mL of ethanol at room temperature. After 4 h the reaction mixture became clear and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude oil was purified by radial chromatography (5, 10, 20% IPA/hexane, 4-mm plate) to yield 535 mg (96%) of 9d as an oil: MS (70 eV, CI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/z$  380 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 408 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 420 ( $M^+ + 41$ ), 344 (loss of HCl).

**(*S*)- $\beta$ -[(9-Phenyl-2-chloro-1*H*-purin-6-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (9e).** A suspension of 2.00 g (7.54 mmol) of 2,6-dichloro-9-phenylpurine<sup>6</sup> (8b) in 70 mL of ethanol was treated with 1.15 g (7.54 mmol) of (*S*)-(-)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol and 1.13 mL (7.54 mmol) of Et<sub>3</sub>N with stirring. The reaction was heated to reflux for 4 h. After cooling, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude residue was purified by flash

chromatography (3–5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) to yield 2.77 g (96%) of **9e**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.92 (s, 1 H), 7.19–7.62 (m, 10 H), 7.00 (br s, 1 H), 4.64 (br s, 1 H), 4.33 (br s, 1 H), 3.97 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (m, 1 H), 3.08 (m, 2 H); MS (70 eV, EI) *m/z* 379 (M<sup>+</sup>), 348 (M<sup>+</sup> – CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 288 (M<sup>+</sup> – CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

(*R*)-β-[(9-Phenyl-2-chloro-1*H*-purin-6-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (**9f**). A suspension of 1.24 g (4.70 mmol) of **8b** in 50 mL of ethanol was treated with 0.710 g (4.70 mmol) of (*R*)-(+)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol and 0.700 mL (5.05 mmol) of Et<sub>3</sub>N. The reaction was heated to reflux for 5 h. After cooling, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) to yield 1.47 g (82%) of **9f**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.92 (s, 1 H), 7.19–7.62 (m, 10 H), 6.84 (br s, 1 H), 4.62 (br s, 1 H), 3.95 (br d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.77 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (m, 2 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 380 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 408 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 420 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41), 362 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O), 344 (loss of HCl).

(*S*)-β-[(1-Phenyl-6-propoxy-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (**10a**). Sodium *n*-propoxide was freshly prepared by adding 314 mg (13.7 mmol) of sodium spheres to 25 mL of dry *n*-propanol under N<sub>2</sub>. After the sodium had completely reacted, 650 mg (1.71 mmol) of **9a** in 10 mL of *n*-propanol was added with stirring. The reaction was heated to 90 °C for 2 h. After cooling, the reaction was poured into 100 mL of saturated NaCl and extracted with 200 mL of CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude oil was purified by radial chromatography (10–20% IPA/hexane, 4-mm plate) to yield, after recrystallization from 30% IPA/hexane and drying under vacuum at 60 °C for 72 h, 319 mg (46%) of **10a**: mp 155–157 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.86 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 7 H), 5.55 (br s, 1 H), 4.60 (br s, 1 H), 4.35 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 (m, 2 H), 3.06 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 1.88 (m, 2 H), 1.06 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 386 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

(*R*)-β-[(1-Phenyl-6-propoxy-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (**10b**). Following the general procedure for **10a**, 773 mg (2.04 mmol) of **9b** was treated with excess sodium propoxide. Radial chromatography (10, 20, 30% IPA/hexane, 4-mm plate) followed by recrystallization from 30% IPA/hexane yielded 217 mg (26%) of **10b** as a white solid: mp 158–159 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (s, 1 H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 7 H), 5.58 (br s, 1 H), 4.60 (br s, 1 H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 (m, 2 H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 1.88 (m, 2 H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

[*S*-(*R*<sup>\*</sup>,*S*<sup>\*</sup>)]-α-[1-[(1-Phenyl-6-propoxy-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]ethyl]benzenemethanol (**10c**). Following the general procedure for **10a**, 400 mg (1.05 mmol) of **9c** was treated with excess sodium propoxide. Radial chromatography (5, 10, 20% IPA/hexane, 4-mm plate) followed by recrystallization from 20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane yielded 122 mg (29%) of **10c** as a white solid: mp 136–138 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.21 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.90 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.22–7.40 (m, 6 H), 5.40 (br s, 1 H), 5.02 (s, 1 H), 4.80 (br s, 1 H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 4.1 (br s, 1 H), 1.89 (m, 2 H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3 H), 1.05 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 444 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41), 386 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

[*R*-(*S*<sup>\*</sup>,*R*<sup>\*</sup>)]-α-[1-[(1-Phenyl-6-propoxy-1*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino]ethyl]benzenemethanol (**10d**). Following the general procedure for **10a**, 341 mg (0.900 mmol) of **9d** was treated with excess sodium propoxide. Radial chromatography (5, 10, 20% IPA/hexane, 2-mm plate) followed by recrystallization from 20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane yielded 205 mg (56%) of **10d** as a white solid: mp 137–140 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.90 (s, 1 H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.22–7.40 (m, 6 H), 5.40 (br s, 1 H), 5.02 (s, 1 H), 4.80 (br s, 1 H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.1 (br s, 1 H), 1.89 (m, 2 H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3 H), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 444 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41), 386 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

(*S*)-β-[(2-Propoxy-9-phenyl-1*H*-purin-6-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (**10e**). Following the general procedure for

**10a**, 2.76 g (7.27 mmol) of **9e** was treated with excess sodium propoxide. Flash chromatography (2% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) followed by recrystallization from 5% IPA/hexane yielded 1.78 g (61%) of **10e** as a white solid: mp 126–128 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.45 (m, 6 H), 6.20 (br s, 1 H), 4.68 (br s, 1 H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.90 (m, 1 H), 3.72 (m, 2 H), 3.06 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 1.81 (m, 2 H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 444 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41), 386 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

(*R*)-β-[(2-Propoxy-9-phenyl-1*H*-purin-6-yl)amino]benzenepropanol (**10f**). Following the general procedure for **10a**, 1.40 g (3.69 mmol) of **9f** was treated with excess sodium propoxide. Flash chromatography (2% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) followed by recrystallization from 5% IPA/hexane yielded 1.05 g (71%) of **10f** as a white solid: mp 127–128 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.45 (m, 6 H), 6.35 (br s, 1 H), 4.68 (br s, 1 H), 4.27 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2 H), 3.90 (m, 2 H), 3.72 (m, 1 H), 3.06 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.3 Hz, 2 H), 1.81 (m, 2 H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 404 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 432 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 444 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41), 386 (loss of H<sub>2</sub>O). Anal. (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) C, H, N.

(*S*)-2,7-Dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-5-chloro-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (**11a**). A solution of 6.60 g (17.4 mmol) of **9a** in 300 mL of CHCl<sub>3</sub> was cooled with ice. To the solution was added 8.9 mL (120 mmol) of thionyl chloride with stirring. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction was cooled to –20 °C and then suction filtered. The product was rinsed with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and dried under vacuum over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> to yield 4.94 g (78%) of **11a** as a white solid (TLC 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.53): mp 248–251 °C dec; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.91 (s, 1 H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.50 (m, 8 H), 5.05 (br s, 1 H), 4.66 (t, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (m, 1 H), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 3.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.17 (dd, *J* = 14.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 362 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 390 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 402 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41).

(*R*)-2,7-Dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-5-chloro-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (**11b**). Following the general procedure for **11a**, 4.40 g (11.6 mmol) of **9b** was treated with excess thionyl chloride to yield 4.04 g (96%) of **11b** as a white solid: mp 253 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.90 (s, 1 H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 7 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.52 (m, 8 H), 4.95 (br s, 1 H), 4.50 (br s, 1 H), 4.30 (m, 1 H), 3.35 (dd, *J* = 14 Hz, *J* = 3 Hz, 1 H), 3.15 (m, 1 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 362 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 390 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 402 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41).

(2*S*-*trans*)-2,7-Dihydro-2-methyl-3,7-diphenyl-5-chloro-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (**11c**). A solution of 700 mg (1.8 mmol) of **9c** in 50 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>CN was treated with 0.26 mL (3.7 mmol) of thionyl chloride with stirring at room temperature. After 24 h, the reaction was concentrated under vacuum and the residue was purified by radial chromatography (20, 30, 50% ethyl acetate/hexane, 4-mm plate) to yield 210 mg (32%) of **11c**: TLC, 50% ethyl acetate/hexane, *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.28; MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 362 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 390 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29).

(2*R*-*trans*)-2,7-Dihydro-2-methyl-3,7-diphenyl-5-chloro-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (**11d**). Following the general procedure for **11c**, 1.9 g (5.0 mmol) of **9d** was treated with excess thionyl chloride to yield, after flash chromatography (50% ethyl acetate/hexane), 0.85 g (47%) of **11d** as a clear viscous oil: TLC 50% ethyl acetate/hexane, *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.21; MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z* 362 (M<sup>+</sup> + 1), 390 (M<sup>+</sup> + 29), 402 (M<sup>+</sup> + 41).

(*S*)-2,7-Dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-5-propoxy-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (**12a**). To 3 mL of a 0.29 M solution of freshly prepared sodium propoxide (0.87 mmol) at 0 °C was added 209 mg (0.580 mmol) of **11a** with stirring under nitrogen. After 1 h, the reaction was poured into 100 mL of saturated NaCl and extracted with 200 mL of CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by radial chromatography (5–10% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 2-mm plate) to yield 168 mg (75%) of **12a** as a viscous oil: TLC 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.22; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.05 (m, 3 H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 6 H), 4.62 (m, 1 H), 4.35 (m, 2 H), 3.84 (t, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 11.7 Hz, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1 H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 14.4, 4.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.75 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.80 (m, 2 H), 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>) *m/z*

386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+ + 41$ ); HR MS  $m/z + 1$  calcd for  $C_{23}H_{24}N_5O$  386.1980, found 386.1966.

**(R)-2,7-Dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-5-propoxy-3H-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (12b).** Following the general procedure for 12a, 650 mg (1.80 mmol) of 11b was treated with a slight excess of sodium propoxide. Aqueous workup followed by radial chromatography (10, 20, 30% IPA/hexane, 4-mm plate) and recrystallization (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane) yielded 132 mg (19%) of 12b as a white solid: mp 45–48 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.05 (m, 3 H), 7.45 (t,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 6 H), 4.62 (m, 1 H), 4.35 (td,  $J = 6.5$  Hz,  $J = 2.1$  Hz, 2 H), 3.85 (t,  $J = 10.8$  Hz, 1 H), 3.60 (dd,  $J = 11.3$  Hz,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1 H), 3.30 (dd,  $J = 13.9$ , 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.72 (dd,  $J = 13.9$ , 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.00 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+ + 41$ ); HR MS  $m/z$  calcd for  $C_{23}H_{23}N_5O$  385.1902, found 385.1900.

**(2S-trans)-2,7-Dihydro-2-methyl-3,7-diphenyl-5-propoxy-3H-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (12c).** Following the general procedure for 12a, 209 mg (0.580 mmol) of 11c was treated with a slight excess of sodium propoxide. Aqueous workup followed by radial chromatography (2% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 2 mm plate) yielded 180 mg (80%) of 12c as a foam: TLC 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>,  $R_f = 0.46$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.10 (s, 1 H), 8.02 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2 H), 7.52 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 6 H), 4.86 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (m, 2 H), 3.95 (m, 1 H), 1.40 (m, 2 H), 1.33 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 3 H), 0.52 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+ + 41$ ); HR MS  $m/z + 1$ , calcd for  $C_{23}H_{24}N_5O$  386.1980, found 386.1980.

**(2R-trans)-2,7-Dihydro-2-methyl-3,7-diphenyl-5-propoxy-3H-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine (12d).** Following the general procedure in 12a, 670 mg (1.85 mmol) of 11d was treated with a slight excess of sodium propoxide. Aqueous workup followed by radial chromatography (2×) (30, 50, 70, 90% of ethyl acetate/hexane, 2 mm plate) yielded 220 mg (31%) of 12d as a foam: TLC, 50% ethyl acetate/hexane,  $R_f = 0.27$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.10 (s, 1 H), 8.05 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 6 H), 4.71 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1 H), 4.15 (m, 2 H), 1.45 (m, 2 H), 1.40 (d,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3 H), 0.62 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+ + 41$ ); HR MS  $m/z + 1$  calcd for  $C_{23}H_{24}N_5O$  386.1980, found 386.1979.

**(S)-7,8-Dihydro-3-phenyl-8-(phenylmethyl)-5-propoxy-3H-diimidazo[1,2-*c*:4',5'-*e*]pyrimidine (12e).** A solution of 1.20 g (2.97 mmol) of 10e in 60 mL of dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was treated with 1.52 mL (20.8 mmol) of thionyl chloride. The reaction was heated to reflux under nitrogen for 4 h. The solvent was then removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>) to yield 437 mg (38%) of 12e as a white solid: mp 74–80 °C; TLC, 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>,  $R_f = 0.21$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.80 (s, 1 H), 7.60 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2 H), 7.50 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 2 H), 7.20–7.35 (m, 6 H), 4.70 (m, 1 H), 4.25 (ddd,  $J = 8.4$ , 6.6, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.89 (t,  $J = 10.8$  Hz, 1 H), 3.65 (dd,  $J = 11.2$ , 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.35 (dd,  $J = 13.8$ , 4.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.76 (dd,  $J = 13.8$ , 9.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.75 (m, 2 H), 0.96 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+$

+ 41); HR MS  $m/z + 1$  calcd for  $C_{23}H_{24}N_5O$  386.1980, found 386.1974.

**(R)-7,8-Dihydro-3-phenyl-8-(phenylmethyl)-5-propoxy-3H-diimidazo[1,2-*c*:4',5'-*e*]pyrimidine (12f).** Following the general procedure for 12e, 750 mg (1.86 mmol) was treated with excess thionyl chloride to yield, after radial chromatography (3–6% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 2-mm plate), 60 mg (8%) of 12f as a light brown foam: TLC, 5% MeOH/CHCl<sub>3</sub>,  $R_f = 0.21$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.85 (s, 1 H), 7.15–7.50 (m, 10 H), 5.15 (s, 1 H), 4.26 (t,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 2 H), 4.07 (t,  $J = 11.0$  Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (dd,  $J = 11.9$ , 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.55 (d, 1 H), 2.89 (dd,  $J = 13.4$ , 9.1 Hz, 1 H), 1.72 (m, 2 H), 0.94 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  386 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 414 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 426 ( $M^+ + 41$ ); HR MS  $m/z + 1$  calcd for  $C_{23}H_{24}N_5O$  386.1980, found 386.1959.

**(R)-2,7-Dihydro-7-phenyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-3H-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*]pyrimidine Hydrochloride Salt (15).** To 60 mL of ethanol were added 1.13 g (4.88 mmol) of 1-phenyl-6-chloropyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine (13), 0.740 g (4.88 mmol) of (R)-(+)-2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol, and 0.67 mL (4.9 mmol) of triethylamine with stirring. The reaction was heated on a steam bath for 4 h. After cooling, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (10–20% IPA/hexane) to yield 1.24 g (74%) of 14, which was immediately carried on to the cyclization step. A solution of 1.24 g (3.59 mmol) of 14 in 60 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was treated with 1.82 mL (25.1 mmol) of thionyl chloride. The reaction was heated to reflux for 4 h. After cooling, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was triturated with butanone. The white precipitate was collected and recrystallized from 5% MeOH/butanone to yield, after drying at 85 °C under vacuum, 229 mg (18%) of 15 as long, flat, clear needles: mp >270 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 11.65 (s, 1 H), 8.79 (s, 1 H), 8.59 (s, 1 H), 8.00 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2 H), 7.62 (t,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1 H), 7.20–7.40 (m, 5 H), 4.90 (m, 1 H), 4.70 (t,  $J = 11.0$  Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (dd,  $J = 11.5$ , 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.10 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 2 H); MS (70 eV, CI, CH<sub>4</sub>)  $m/z$  328 ( $M^+ + 1$ ), 356 ( $M^+ + 29$ ), 368 ( $M^+ + 41$ ). Anal. (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>ClN<sub>5</sub>) C, H, N.

**Biochemical Assays.** Stock solutions of all test compounds were prepared (millimolar concentration range) in dimethyl sulfoxide and stored in the freezer. Solutions were warmed to room temperature prior to dilution in water for testing. Inhibition of binding of [<sup>3</sup>H]CHA to adenosine A<sub>1</sub> receptors in rat cerebral cortical membranes was performed as described.<sup>2a</sup> For the adenosine A<sub>2</sub> receptor assay, inhibition of [<sup>3</sup>H]NECA in whole rat brain membranes was measured.<sup>15</sup>

**Acknowledgment.** The authors wish to thank Drs. J. M. Kane and R. C. Bernotas for helpful suggestions, Dr. E. W. Huber for <sup>1</sup>H NMR data and Dr. J. C. Huffman (Indiana University) for X-ray crystallography studies on compound 15.

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